

NEWS OF NEBRASKA.

STATE VETERINARIAN AND LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.—Lincoln special to the Omaha Herald: The state veterinarian and live stock commission started this afternoon on a trip to the northern part of the state. Complaints of glandered horses have come in from Jackson, Ponca and Dakota City, and these points will be visited and the cases examined, and if they are found to be glandered in fact, the animals will be condemned and killed.

The prevalence of the disease among the horses of the state is far greater than has been imagined, and it is evident that the establishment of the commission and the appointment of a state veterinarian came none too soon. The commission has been traveling almost constantly examining into complaints and condemning and destroying stock, but they have found it impossible to keep up with the demands upon them, and there are now eighty-one complaints that have been reached. An interesting experiment and one fraught with a good deal of importance, if any results at all are obtained, will be tried soon at the college farm. Dr. Gerth has obtained a supply of hog cholera virus, and proposes to try the merits of it as a preventive of the disease by inoculating a number of hogs at the college farm. He will inoculate fifty head with the virus, and then turn in with them ten un inoculated animals to see whether the disease in its mild form from inoculation is communicable. When the inoculated hogs have recovered some of them will be exposed to the disease in order to test the efficacy of the process as preventive.

A HIGHWAYMAN KILLED.—"Give me that cash box," were the words which were shouted into the ears of an Omaha street car driver. The result was a duel with revolvers at short range, terminating in the death of an audacious desperado who has been carrying on the business of a road agent along the line of the street railway for two weeks past.

Last evening at 6:48 o'clock H. L. Woodruff, driver of street car No. 10, of the green line, shot and killed a highwayman who attempted to rob the car of its cash box, near the corner of Eighteenth and Lake streets. The coroner was summoned and when the spot was reached a crowd of curious spectators were found surrounding the body of the desperado, which lay outstretched on the sidewalk. The eyes were partly open, but glazed in death; the lips were slightly parted, stained with the last bit of blood; the arms were rigid, and the fingers of one clutching the butt of a revolver with which the robber had attempted to shoot the driver. The shirt had been torn open and the bloody spot on the breast showed where the unerring bullet of Woodruff had pierced the heart. The face was evidently that of a young man not more than twenty-one or two years of age, bearing lines which showed its owner to be a bad, desperate character.

The driver of the car tells the story thus: "I was driving along Eighteenth street at a rapid gait, as I was a little behind time in making the switch where I was to meet the car going in the opposite direction. I saw a man standing on the sidewalk, about ten feet from the Lake street crossing. He signalled me to stop, and walked toward the car. I slowed up, and as I did so I placed my hand on my revolver, which was in my holdding between my knees. I thought perhaps he might be a robber, and I remembered my experience of ten days ago. I determined to be prepared for him. He came to within three feet of me, and in a threatening tone of voice said, 'Give me that cash box,' at the same time raising his gun. I pulled mine at the same time, but he fired the quickest. I wasn't much behind him though, and in a few moments my gun was pointed at him. He was just alive and that was all. He didn't speak a word. In a minute or two there was a big crowd gathered, as the people heard the shots. Just what happened then I don't know. Pretty soon somebody said he was dead, and then I got on the street car and drove to the barn.—(Omaha Bee.

THREE OMAHA THUGS ARE IN JAIL AT BIRMARCK, D. T., for the attempted robbery of a safe. CHARLES SHOPT, of Albion, had his whole hand, except the thumb, crushed and torn off in the cogs of a thrashing machine. MRS. MAY, of North Bend, a lady of 85 years, reads the daily news with an evident relish, and without any glasses.

With the machinery used, it only requires twenty minutes to feed 3,500 head of cattle, at the Gilmore stock yards. The Panillon Times says that the hog cholera has opened for a winter campaign in that county. The new Catholic church at Burada was dedicated last Sunday. A party of Falls City hunters have returned from a hunt in Wyoming. They captured quite a number of elk, deer and antelope.

OSCOLATES are rejoicing that they are soon to have a full-fledged passenger train as one of the results of the new time card of the Union Pacific. A WASHINGTON dispatch says a patent has been granted to George F. Schwertzer, for a tanning process. JOSEPH PRICE, of Holt county, from half a bushel of seed of the white elephant variety, on one-sixteenth of an acre of ground raised 2 1/2 bushels of potatoes. At this ratio one acre would produce 344 bushels.

PARTIES using the special letter stamp want to bear in mind that the regular stamp is also required to insure prompt delivery. The Indian industrial school at Genoa has 140 pupils. Nearly all of them can speak English intelligibly. An effort will soon be made to turn the institution into an entirely English speaking school. LANCASTER county votes on the adoption of the township law at this fall election.

PETER SWEGART suicided by taking strychnine Sunday afternoon, at Blair. He was 17 years of age. DURING the month of September the Beatrice Canning company put up goods the wholesale value of which was \$40,000.

SEVERAL wealthy citizens of Blair have decided to establish a savings bank in that city. The capital stock will be \$100,000. DR. P. G. COOPER, of Washington county, fell down stairs last week, receiving injuries which soon resulted in his death. He was 58 years old and had lived in Nebraska thirty years.

NO COMPLAINTS were made to the state railroad commissioners at Ewing on the occasion of their passage through that place. The Westerville mills are kept running night and day to meet the public demand.

FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED head of cattle were received at the Omaha stock yards one day last week, the largest arrival yet recorded. The remains of Dr. McNamara, who died at North Platte, were taken to Geneva, Wis., for burial.

QUITE an enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held in Omaha a few nights ago to raise an Irish parliamentary fund. About \$1,500 was pledged. THOMAS DOBBINS was bound over to the district court at Lincoln on charge of re-

ceiving and concealing stolen property. Dobbins was a partner of F. L. Wilson, who was indicted on the same charge a year ago in connection with the finding of a large amount of cutlery stolen from E. T. Duke, of Omaha, and he has long been suspected of running a fence.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS LANE was very much gratified the other morning when he received news from Washington that Nebraska's claim for \$34,759.12 from the United States government, for its proportion of the expense in taking the semi-decennial census, had been allowed and ordered paid. Nebraska is the first and only state thus far which has had her claim allowed.

NEARLY \$150,000 have been expended in building improvements this year in Fairmont. FAIRMONT'S water tower, when completed, will be 115 feet high. A MOVE is about to be made to secure the proposed Wyandotte and Dakota railroad to Hastings.

J. B. HEARTWELL, president of the Nebraska Loan and Trust company at Hastings, is building one of the finest residences in that city. The cost of the building will be over \$20,000.

THE business of the Omaha stock yards has been steadily increasing for a long time, and already there is talk of enlarging the facilities for cattle in order to keep up with the rush of trade. Not long ago the receipts of 2,000 head of cattle was considered a big day's business. During the last few weeks, however, these figures have been greatly exceeded. On the 26th, 5,500 heads of cattle were delivered, the largest number ever received since the yards started.

THE Congregational association of Nebraska was in session in Beatrice last week, an important and interesting meeting being held. The printers of Omaha are arranging for a grand ball on Thanksgiving eve. A LARGE elevator is going up at Guide Rock.

AXEL ERICKSON, a 12-year-old inmate of the blind asylum at Nebraska City, died suddenly last week of heart disease. This is the first death that has occurred in this institution. FREEPORT (Ill.) dispatch: Rev. Emanuel Wiltor, of the Rock River conference of the United Brethren church, arrived in the city a few days ago and is making an effort to secure a legal separation from his wife, to whom he was married at Lincoln, Neb., July 5, 1885, by Rev. R. U. M. Kaig, a Methodist minister.

A MEMBER of the stock commission who has visited every county in Nebraska makes the following statement to the Omaha Republican: Complaints of hog cholera are coming in in large numbers, but the disease has already gained such headway that the board find themselves almost powerless, with their limited means, to cope with it.

A MAN has been landed in the jail at Boone, the charge against whom is that he was implicated in a recent burglary at St. Edward. THE West Point Republican says a new departure in the stock shipping business is about to be inaugurated by the F. E. & M. V. Railway company. They will shortly put on a new kind of a stock car. They will be constructed that each head of stock will stand in a stall by itself, enabling it to lie down at will. A feed box and watering trough will be in front of the animal. This will do away with the necessity of unloading the stock en route, and will save much valuable time. This is certainly a great advance step in the cattle shipping business. It is not only more humane, but will prove a great saving in shrinkage.

THE GRANT MONUMENT. Correspondence Between the Mayor of New York and Mrs. Grant. The following correspondence between Mayor Grace, chairman of the Grant Monument Association, and Mrs. Grant, has been made public: NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1885.—My Dear Mrs. Grant: The executive committee of the Grant Monument Association, to whom was entrusted the honored and patriotic task of collecting funds for a suitable national memorial to the memory of your distinguished husband, finds itself seriously hampered in its work and to a great extent embarrassed by utterances which appear from time to time in the daily press, often purporting to come from your family. Our committee is much concerned in the reports quite industriously read abroad and persistently reiterated that on the assembling of congress, a preconcerted effort with the consent and approval of your family would be begun to have the body of General Grant removed to Washington for final sepulture. Our fund has already reached a generous sum—nearly \$90,000—and will be \$100,000 soon, but it must be obvious that any doubt which the public may have, as to the desire of the family in regard to Riverside Park as a permanent tomb and the site of the proposed national memorial as a deterrent to those who would otherwise freely give. May I ask from you and your family a clear and emphatic expression of your wish and preference—may I add, determination—for the use of our executive committee. Very respectfully yours, WM. R. GRACE, Vice-Prest' Grant Monument Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 16th came during my absence, and was received on my return from Long Branch. Riverside was selected by myself and my family as the burial place of my husband, General Grant, first because I believed New York was his preference. Second, it is near the residence that I hope to occupy as long as I live, and where I will be able to visit his resting place often. I have believed, and am now convinced, that the tomb will be visited by as many of his countrymen here as it would be at any other place. Fourth, The offer of a park in New York was the first which observed and unreservedly assented to the only condition imposed by General Grant himself, namely, that I should have a place by his side. I am, sir, very sincerely, JUDIA D. GRANT.

To Wm. R. Grace, Mayor of the City of New York. Alderman John Staples, F. S. A., has been elected lord mayor of London.

ANOTHER GREAT GENERAL GONE.

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Dies Suddenly at His Home in New Jersey. Gen. George B. McClellan, ex-commander of the army of the United States, died suddenly on the morning of the 29th at Orange, N. J., from exhaustion produced by repeated shocks of neuralgia of the heart. Though he had completed his fifty-ninth year, he had preserved not only buoyant spirits but a buoyant, youthful agility. Therefore, when he began, about three weeks ago, to feel pains of the heart, neither he nor his medical man, Dr. Seward, of Orange, nor any of his family, regarded it as serious. He and every one else believed that the troubles of the body were either gone for good or at least for a long time. In that belief the general ordered his carriage and drove to Orange, accompanied by his only daughter. He saw several gentlemen on business and made an appointment with one of them for 11 o'clock. He arrived at the house in excellent spirits, ate heartily at his meal hours, and retired to rest. About 11 o'clock the pains returned and a messenger on horseback was dispatched down hill for the doctor, who came back with the least possible delay.

When he arrived the doctor found the general had found his patient in extreme agony. Paroxysms returned with a rhythmic frequency that was alarming and the homeopathic remedies which the skill of the doctor suggested were no more efficacious than those which had been supplied by the intelligent affection of Gen. McClellan's wife and daughter, who had ministered to him unceasingly from the first alarm. For four hours he suffered most excruciating agony. About 3 o'clock there was a change. The eyes of the patient began to grow brighter and his face, that had been white with pain, began to recover its usual color. He collapsed and whispered to Mrs. McClellan: "I fear he is dying." It was but too true. General McClellan raised himself up on one hand, half opened his eyes, and fell back dead.

George Brenton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1826, and was a son of Dr. George McClellan. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, and from West Point in 1846, leaving both institutions with distinction. His commission from West Point being that of brevet second lieutenant of engineers. His first actual service of note in the army was during the Mexican war, and for his dashing gallantry at the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec he received the brevet of first lieutenant and captain. At the close of the Mexican war and his brilliant share therein he returned to West Point. He remained there until 1851, when he was assigned to important duty in the construction of Ft. Delaware, and subsequently in his engineering capacity, to an expedition for the purpose of exploring the sources of the Red River of the North. He was again placed in charge of a large undertaking in the preliminary survey of the Northern Pacific railroads. In 1855 he was promoted to be captain, and that year was detailed to Europe as a member of a military commission to visit the seat of war. As a result of this very important mission he prepared an official report upon "The Organization of European Armies and Operations in the Crimea," which was published by order of the government, and which, even in those earlier days, showed remarkable comprehension not only of military affairs, but wonderful presence and skill in the analysis of diplomatic maneuvers, together with a deep-thinking observation of human nature. In 1857 he resigned from the army and accepted the position of chief engineer and vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, which position he continued to fill until he was chosen president of the St. Louis and Cincinnati railroad in the latter year. At the outbreak of the great trouble between the north and south, however, his really large qualities of soul and his patriotic energy and readiness of ideas first gained anything like commensurate scope. In 1861 his services were enlisted by the governor of Ohio in organizing the volunteers called for by the first proclamation, and he was given command of the department of the Ohio, and commander-in-chief of the Ohio volunteers April 23, 1861. May 14 following the president appointed him a major-general of the United States army and ordered him to disperse the confederate force occupying and threatening to overrun West Virginia. By a movement displaying the finest military tactics combined with energetic action he met and defeated the enemy—one of the most memorable of the early battles of the rebellion—and July 14, exactly one month after receipt of his orders, reported his task accomplished and West Virginia cleared of disturbing Confederate forces. His services were so highly commended by congress were publicly tendered him, and after the great battle of Bull Run he was specially summoned to Washington to receive command (July 25) of a division comprising the departments of Washington and Northern Virginia. His eminent recognition of his worth and ability as a soldier was followed three weeks later by the still more honorable honor of being placed in command of the department of the Potomac, and August 20 following he was still more flatteringly, though none the less deservedly, given control of the army of the Potomac.

The president sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan: "I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief, and express to you my own sense of affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

GROVER CLEVELAND. The following executive order was also issued: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. The death of Gen. George B. McClellan, one time major-general commanding the armies of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen whose military ability and service virtues have shed lustre upon the history of this country it is ordered by the president that the national flag be displayed at half mast upon the buildings of the executive department in this city until after the funeral shall have taken place.

DANIEL S. LAMON, Private Secretary.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press News Gatherers.

The body of Miss Hungerford was found in the Schuylkill river at Reading, Pa., after a body of men had been engaged all morning dragging the river. The young lady, who moved in good society, disappeared after having acted strangely for about two weeks. She informed an intimate friend that she was troubled about a love affair. She was always heretofore of a cheerful disposition, and a regular attendant at church and Sunday school. The young man with whom she was lately keeping company is said to be the cause of her trouble. Miss Hungerford was 21, of handsome figure and prepossessing appearance.

in the compilation of his annual report, Treasurer Jordan is preparing what he believes will be a deadly assault upon the silver dollar. He has a number of clerks looking up the cost of transportation and carting for a period of years, and he will show what an enormous expense it has been to the country to maintain this money. The figures, it is said, count up a heavy total. He will attempt to prove that the silver dollar has not a place whatever in the monetary world.

Richard Worrell, one of the prominent hotel-keepers in Monmouth county, N. J., committed suicide Oct. 26th at his hotel at Hazlet. He placed his watch on the mantle and as the hands pointed at 13 o'clock he shot himself through the brain. The only reason known for the act is ill-health.

John Hamilton arrived at Baltimore as a prisoner from Galveston, Tex., where he was arrested by detective Wm. B. Lyon, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Royce. The warrant charges Hamilton with having conspired with Capt. Alfred Brotherton, and Mate Geo. W. Brown to sink the brig O. B. Stillman, aboard which vessel he was employed as cook. Hamilton is now locked up at Central station. Brotherton and Brown are lying in jail awaiting the action of the United States grand jury. The crime with which the three men are charged is a capital one.

John Jeffreys, aged 23, a noted desperado who murdered his companion, Marion Hunter, at Calhoun, Ky., about a month ago, and for whom a reward of \$500 was offered, was captured at Evansville, Ind., by Capt. Newitt, of the police force. Jeffreys is now in jail awaiting the action of the Kentucky authorities.

Rev. Lester Williams, who was struck by a switch engine and knocked from Dry Bridge last week, died at Springfield, Mass. He practiced law at Knoxville, Tenn., from 1846 to 1858, and in the latter year was a Baptist preacher in Tennessee. In 1858 he was superintendent of the colored refugees' home, Camp Nelson, Ky., and was chaplain of the Mississippi constitutional convention in 1863. He has been settled over several churches in Massachusetts, also at Oswego and Fredonia, New York.

Tourists to Florida and the South are interested in knowing the best and pleasantest routes of travel for reaching that portion of the country. We feel no hesitancy in recommending the great "Queen & Crescent" route to all tourists from the northwest. Passengers ride from Cincinnati to Jacksonville in either the new elegant Mann Car (buffet and sleeping) or the Pullman palace (also buffet); and beyond Chattanooga have the choice of two routes—the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, and the Western & Atlantic. The service from either Cincinnati or Louisville to New Orleans is the finest in the whole South. From Cincinnati the "Queen and Crescent" is the shortest line to New Orleans, as also to all points in Florida, and through time proportionately less than that of other lines.

A duel in which both participants were killed occurred at Fishomongo, in Indian Territory. An Indian policeman named Brown and a Texas cowboy quarreled in a saloon. They agreed to go outside in the presence of an assembly of Indians and whites. Several shots were exchanged. Both fell pierced through the heart. The cowboy expired a few minutes later.

Excitement in Canada over the fate of Kiel continues to increase. The French elegant are leaving no stone unturned to force a commutation of sentence. But Sir John McDonald is said to be fully resolved on the execution taking place on the 11th of November.

Wm. J. Best was arrested in Boston, charged with embezzling \$70,000, trust funds belonging to the estate of Francis Carnit. He pleaded not guilty, and in default of \$2,500 was committed to jail.

The citizens of Findlay, Ohio, are excitedly organizing to prevent the pipe line companies from carrying off gas and oil. The farmers are also excited over the manner in which the agents of the companies have secured the right of way.

Henry Grow, the superintendent of architects of the Mormon temple, has been arrested for unlawful cohabitation. He has been eluding the officers for some time. The polygamists who have been discharged from the penitentiary after serving their sentences out, declare their intention to live with their wives according to their religion, and advise others to do likewise. It is evident that serious trouble is ahead for the government on this matter.

Robert J. Cook, Treasurer of the Philadelphia Press, was attacked by Stephen McPherson, the colored janitor of the building, and struck on the head with a hatchet. His skull was fractured. The injured man, who it is thought will die, was removed to a hospital and his assailant was captured. McPherson is a large, muscular negro, and had been secured by Cook for allowing the gas to escape. It is thought that Cook struck McPherson first and that the latter then used the hatchet. The victim had a national reputation as an athlete, having been captain of the famous crew of Yale College and the trainer of the College's crew for several years.

In the Walkup case at Emporia, Kansas, Oct. 28th was spent in examining witnesses for the defense, all of whom testified voluntarily as to Walkup's notoriously open and daily as occasion with lewd women, and his habit of taking arsenic to reinvigorate himself. The fact of his having been several times treated for private diseases was also established.

THE BALKAN TROUBLE.

An Interview With the Bulgarian Minister. St. Petersburg dispatch: The Novoye Vremya publishes an interview with its correspondent at Philippopolis had with M. Karaloff, the Bulgarian premier. Karaloff denied that Bulgaria had any agreement with England or Austria before the Roumelian rebellion respecting the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and that they acted on their own responsibility in bringing about the union. "If there were any investigation in the matter," said the Bulgarian minister, "it was Russia, whose consul general at Philippopolis first agitated the union and hoped to start a paper at Philippopolis, devoted to the cause of the union, with Bulgarian money. When I entered the ministry, believing the game dangerous, I stopped the subsidy of the Bulgarian government to the newspaper and also forbade the meetings of the Unionists in Bulgaria." The Prince reaffirmed the statement that Prince Alexander had notified Russia of the intention of Roumelia to unite with Bulgaria and that Roumelia was willing to continue the Turkish suzerainty, but would not cede such territory. In conclusion the Premier said: "If Turkey declares war we alone are able to raid Macedonia in three days. A European war is none of our business and we are not alarmed at the armaments of Greece as her army is far from being terrible."

CHRONICLES BY CABLE. Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries. The trial of Mr. Stead, editor of the Pall Mall Gazette, and other defendants in the Armstrong abduction case, began in London, Oct. 23d before Justice Lopes, at the central criminal court. A large crowd assembled to hear the trial. The prisoners plead not guilty, Sir Richard C. Webster, attorney general, opened the case for the crown. His address covered the same ground as that of Mr. Poland, who was attorney for the crown at the preliminary proceeding. Witnesses' testimony so far is merely a repetition of the evidence given at the preliminary examination. The trial will probably last a week. The defendants are charged with misdemeanors instead of felony, so as to enable them to testify in their own behalf and be liberated on bail during the progress of the trial. Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary for India, speaking at Birmingham admitted that the conservatives were responsible for General Gordon's mission to Khartoum, but not for his abandonment and death. He considered that the war with Burma must result in the annexation of that country. He devoted a large part of his speech to upholding the necessity of a good foreign policy as opposed to a radical theory that a foreign policy is useless. Aside from this he vouchsafed no exposition of the conservative programme, and his speech was in the main disappointing.

The speech of Emperor Francis Joseph on Oct. 21st had a gloomy effect upon the people in Hungary, where it is thought to portend a continuance of the alliance, a snail which the lower chambers protested in 1885. The reply of the Spanish government to the protest of Great Britain against the recent outrage on the British consulate at Havana was considered evasive and unsatisfactory in official circles in London.

Political correspondence says the Porte has effected a loan from the Ottoman bank of \$8,700,000. King Milan has informed the representatives of the powers that he is willing to await the decision of Europe expressed by the conference now assembling, and pledges himself to the maintenance of peace if the "status quo" is restored. Prince Alexander has received assurances from the representatives of England, Italy and Austria that his deposition will be resisted in the conference if he places himself unreservedly in the hands of the powers, on the basis of a reconsideration of the clauses of the treaty of Berlin, dealing with Eastern Roumelia. Reinforcements are going from Sofia to the Serbian frontier.

Advices say the powers are unable to agree on a common basis for the conference, and each of the signatories to the treaty of Berlin enters the conference unfettered. The situation in Bulgaria and Serbia is most grave. King Milan and Prince Alexander are alike threatened by the party of action in each country. The military clique in Serbia is resolved on forcing the king into hostilities, no matter what the conference may decide. Short of yielding the territory demands, Bulgaria will consent to nothing whatever under the union. The revolutionary committee insist on maintaining the *fais accomplis*, and are eager for war with Serbia.

Owen Denny, formerly American consul general at Shanghai, has been appointed foreign adviser to the king of Corea, to replace Herr Molendorff, formerly German consul at Tien Tsin.

A flotilla with troops, heavy guns, etc., has left Rangoon for the Burmese frontier. A steamer carrying fugitive Europeans to that place has been fired upon by Burmese troops from King Thebaw's forts.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS A HALT.

Office Seekers Monopolizing Too Much of His Time—A New Departure Inaugurated. ATTENTION, OFFICE SEEKERS. The following has been promulgated by the president for the information of the public: EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 27.—For nearly eight months a large share of the time of the president has been devoted to the hearing of applications for office and determination of appointments. Much of the time thus spent has undoubtedly subserved the public good, some of it has been sacrificed to the indulgence of the people in their national insistence upon useless interviews, and some of it has been unjustifiably wasted. The public welfare and the regard for the claims of those whose interests in the government are entirely disconnected with officeholding imperatively demand that in the future the time of the president should be differently occupied, and he confidently expects that all good citizens will acquiesce in the propriety and reasonableness of the following plan adopted to that end: After the first day of November the president will decline to grant interviews to those seeking public positions or their advocates. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays during that month from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning he will receive such persons as call on strictly public business, and on the same days at 1:30 in the afternoon he will meet those who merely desire to pay their respects. On all other days and times during that month he will receive only cabinet officers and heads of departments.

SOUTHERN CONSULS TO REMAIN. It is understood Secretary Bayard does not contemplate making any changes in the consular service in countries south of the United States for some time. It is the policy of the state department to cultivate friendly relations with Mexico, the South and Central American people, and extend our commercial intercourse in that direction. For this reason the consuls who have already secured the good will of the people with whom they have to deal, it is thought, will be of greater service just now than would new men who would have to devote much of their time at first making acquaintances and winning confidence. The delay in filling consular and diplomatic positions is due no more to a desire to respect the tenure of office law than to wish to maintain high standing of the service. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. An unusual amount of public attention has been directed to the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. That tribunal has just received in answer from Secretary Bayard to the inquiry of two months ago. The secretary recedes a step from the extreme position at first taken by Controller Durham, and says that the court shall be fairly treated. Expenses for special counsel will not be allowed hereafter, but all expenses of that nature will probably be paid up to the date of the attorney adjournment of the court. The attorney interested in the pending claims are still furnishing the money—\$300 per week—necessary to pay the court employes, whose salaries were shut off by the treasury officials. Walker Blaine, associate government counsel, is drawing his salary from these sources and is making efforts to earn the money. The court is working day and night and will positively clear the docket by the end of December. If Samson had but possessed the shrewdness of a bald-headed man, he never would have suffered shame and defeat by having his hair cut.